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else, the estimation of feeling should be supposed to depend upon intensity alone.

IV. The Wundtian tridimensional (or tridirectional) theory of the nature of feeling, that feeling takes three elemental forms or directions—pleasantness-unpleasantness, excitement-repose and strain-relaxation—which may be experienced in some cases independently of one another, does not seem to me to be sustained by the evidence, introspective and experimental. For example, I find no satisfactory evidence that there are states of feeling, whether called excitement-repose, strain-relaxation or by any other name, that are experienced wholly apart from pleasantness-unpleasantness; that is, that have no pleasure-pain shading or tinge. As for Wundt's second and third elemental characteristics or directions, excitement-repose (Royce's restlessness-quiescence) and strain-relaxation, I can not rid myself of the conviction that they are not feelings proper at all, but are effects or accompaniments, organic or mental, which are confounded with affective states proper.

V. Finally, while I am not prepared to accept Dr. Marshall's doctrine that 'feeling is the empirical ego which has not yet become explicit,' I find myself in full agreement with much of the psychological matter in his interesting paper and especially with the emphasis laid upon the characteristic of 'subjectivity' as of the essence of feeling. In Hamilton's well-known phrase, 'feeling is *subjectively subjective.*'

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SOCIETIES

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE American Psychological Association held its fourteenth annual meeting on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 27–29, 1905, in Emerson Hall, at Harvard University, in affiliation with the American Philosophical Association. The meeting was one of the most successful in the history of the Association, in point of attendance and in the general interest in the program presented. The wealth of papers precluded the possibility of such discussion as would seem desirable at the meetings of the Association. The papers were grouped and distributed at the various sessions with a view to giving, as far as possible, unity to the program of each session. Wednesday morning was given over largely to comparative and abnormal psychology, Thursday morning to general psychology and Friday to experimental psychology, followed by a *conversazione* and demonstrations of apparatus and methods used in the researches in progress at the Harvard Psychological Laboratory.

The president of the Association, Professor Mary Whiton Calkins, of Wellesley College, presided at all of the sessions. At the opening session on Wednesday, Professor G. V. N. Dearborn, of Tufts College, first presented a paper on 'The Relations of Muscular Activity to the Mental Process.' Professor Dearborn held that there was no ground for the universal acceptance of brain protoplasm as the sole physical correlate of mind and suggested the claims of muscle protoplasm to be considered as representing a partial, and it may be the more important, correlate of the mental process. The various properties of muscle protoplasm satisfy the criteria of correlation better than does the cerebral cortex. Dr. Irving King's paper, 'How can the Relation of the Conscious to the Subconscious be Best Conceived?' was a criticism of the conception of consciousness after the analogy of the visual field. Consciousness is best conceived as a point correlated with a certain degree of organization of neural processes. The point of consciousness is modified by outlying neural processes and dispositions which in a vague way affect the movement of the central organization. These outlying neural processes and dispositions are the subconscious. The five following papers were devoted to comparative psychology. Dr. Robert M. Yerkes reported the results thus far obtained in a study of 'The Senses and Intelligence of Japanese Dancing Mice.' These mice appear to be degenerate forms. Tests of the various senses and of ability to discriminate and learn have yielded almost entirely negative results. Dr. J. P. Porter, of Clark University, presented two papers, one being a brief report of a 'Further Study of the English Sparrow and other Birds,' the other on 'The Habits and Instincts of Spiders, Genera *Argiope* and *Epeira.*' The first was a study of the learning-process in a vesper sparrow, a cow-bird, four English sparrows and two pigeons, with notes on individual differences. The second paper, illustrated by the stereopticon, showed the great variability in the web-spinning instinct of spiders as to the selection of a place for the web, and, in the case of those that build one, of the nest and its material. Variations in time of spinning, in adaptations in feeding habits, variability in courtship and evidences of intelligent control were discussed. Professor Wm. Harper Davis followed with a discussion of 'Variations in the Nests of a Spider, with a Comment on the Measurement of the Variability of Instincts.' Professor Davis exhibited a series of nests of another species of spider which binds grass or sedge blades to form boxes for the protection of its eggs, and discussed the variations and their causes. The marked individual differences which appear probably represent variations in instincts and adaptations to unusual conditions. It was pointed out that a study of such variations may furnish an objective measurement of variability in instincts, if the numerous other factors which are undoubtedly present can be eliminated. Considerable interest attaches to these preliminary discussions in view of the fact that it is usually held that variability in instincts can not be determined quantitatively. Professor William Morton Wheeler's paper on 'The Ant Queen as a Psychological Study' indicated the great psychological changes which take place at the various stages in the life history of the ant queen. The striking contrast between the ant queen and the queen honey-bee was interestingly set forth. The queen honey-bee is a degenerate, a mere reproductive machine; the ant queen is a perfect exemplar of the species, taking up vicariously most of the characteristic functions of the workers. The three succeeding papers dealt with some of the problems of abnormal psychology. Dr. E. Cowles's paper on 'Conscious Experiences and the Somatic Group of Senses' called attention to the importance of the somatic group of senses for psychiatry, which has hitherto concerned itself largely with the motor aspects of mental life and expression to the neglect of the inner sensory field. The somatic sensations are added to the experiences from the physical group of senses to the outer 'life of relation' and exert a controlling influence upon the mind; hence the importance of their study. In a paper on 'The Nature of Hypnotic and Post-Hypnotic Hallucinations,' Dr. Boris Sidis questioned the validity of the hypnotic hallucination and the central origin of hallucinations. Experiments and observations on many subjects tend to prove that hypnotic or post-hypnotic hallucinations are neither peripheral nor of the alleged central origin, but are spurious in character, in a word, delusions. Dr. Morton Prince's paper on 'The Psychology of Sudden Conversion' gave a report of a case of sudden conversion similar to the Ratisbonne case discussed by Professor James. By putting the subject into two different hypnotic states the processes antecedent to the crisis were discovered. The subject had gone into a trance during which various dream states connected with ecstatic emotions had developed. The persistence of the ecstatic emotions after waking as a state of exaltation accounts for the conversion. There was accordingly no incubation of ultramarginal or subconscious ideas as James's theory holds.

After the adjournment of the session, the members of the Association were entertained at a luncheon given by the Harvard Corporation at the Harvard Union.

Inasmuch as this meeting was the occasion for the formal opening of Emerson Hall, the new building at Harvard devoted to philosophy and psychology, special dedicatory exercises were held on Wednesday afternoon, Professor Münsterberg, chairman of the department of philosophy, presiding. Addresses were made by President Eliot and Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson. Following these exercises there was a joint discussion with the American Philosophical Association on 'The Affiliation of Psychology with Philosophy and with the Natural Sciences,' Professor Dewey, president of the Philosophical Association, presiding. The participants in this discussion were Professors Münsterberg, Frank Thilly, James R. Angell, A. E. Taylor, Wilhelm Ostwald and President G. Stanley Hall. Professor Münsterberg strongly contended for the affiliation of psychology with philosophy as typified in Emerson Hall. He urged the immeasurability of mental phenomena and the impossibility of applying to them the methods of the natural sciences. President Hall as warmly contended for the affiliation with the natural sciences. Psychology is 'a description as accurate as may be of all those facts of psychic life, conscious and unconscious, animal and human, normal and morbid, embryonic and mature, which are demonstrable and certain to be accepted by every intelligent, unbiased mind which fully knows them.' The best principle of organization of these facts is evolutionary. "Psychology is excluded from no field of experience, inner or outer, or of life, conscious or unconscious, religious, social, genetic, individual, that can be studied on the basis of valid empirical facts." Its closest allies are to be biology, physiology and anthropology. Professor Thilly insisted that the fact that mind can be studied in connection with matter does not make psychology a natural science. Psychology is concerned with a unique body of facts, and a knowledge of their material antecedents would not give a knowledge of mind as such. That psychology is a natural science because it employs the methods of science is also untenable. Professor Angell urged the affiliation with both philosophy and the natural sciences. Psychology has a philosophical lineage and certain highly important philosophical foundations. On the other hand, in many of its methods and ideals it approaches the position of the natural sciences. Professor Taylor held that the affiliation of psychology is with the natural rather than with the philosophical sciences. Psychology is dependent upon empirical premises based upon the testimony of direct perception, and hence resembles the empirical sciences. The fact that it is concerned with 'individual objects' and non-quantitative processes does not make it the less a natural science. Moreover, it makes no use of the concept of ideal norms of value.

On Wednesday evening President Calkins read her address on 'A Reconciliation of Structural and Functional Psychology.' The abstract of this address is here reproduced in full.

"Psychology is the study of the conscious self. Not the psychic event—the mental process or idea—is the basal fact of psychology, but the self from which every psychic event is a mere abstraction. This self of the psychologist must be sharply distinguished, first, from the philosopher's self, the object of metaphysical study; second, from the biologist's self, the animal body which 'has consciousness,' and, finally, from the sociologist's self, the self regarded as member of a community.

"The scientific study of the conscious self involves two essential procedures: first, the analysis of its consciousness into structural elements, sensational, affective and the like, and, second, the enumeration and classification of its relations with its environment, that is, with other selves and with objects. The first of these procedures is the distinctive feature of structural psychology; the second is the fundamental motive of functional psychology. The essentials both of structural and of functional psychology are, thus, combined in psychology as study of a self; for this self is both a complex of elemental experiences and a complex of relationships to its environment."

Immediately after the address the members of the Association were entertained at a reception at the home of Professor and Mrs. Münsterberg.

The Thursday morning session began with an interesting 'Discussion on the Definition of Feeling.' The discussion was opened by two papers on this subject; the first by Dr. Henry Rutgers Marshall, the second by Professor H. N. Gardiner. Dr. Marshall called attention to the various uses of the term feeling to designate (1) touch, (2) the organic sensations, (3) emotion, (4) pleasure-pain and (5) mere emphatic experience as such. Feeling can be identified with no one of them. The emphatic characteristic of all experiences which are described by the word is found in 'subjectivity.' "Feeling proper is a certain vague mental form which when more clearly defined develops into the empirical ego of self-consciousness. Feeling is thus the empirical ego which has not yet become explicit." Professor Gardiner's examination of the various meanings of the term, as commonly used and which the psychological use of the term should cover as far as possible, led to the following definition: "Feeling may be defined as the immediate consciousness of the modification of the individual experience, as such; a feeling, as the content of consciousness, however constituted, regarded as the immediate modification of such experience." A set discussion followed the reading of the papers, the general trend of which can only be briefly indicated. Professor Angell held that subjective reference must be the most important element in any definition. Feeling must be defined more or less arbitrarily. If it is to have psychological status, emphasis must be placed on its subjective character and in what this consists. Professor Duncan was of the opinion that there would be a gain in accuracy and in scientific progress by discarding the term feeling entirely as unsuitable for a scientific terminology. 'Affection' or 'affective psychosis' are better terms, being free from popular connotations. The essence of feeling lies in 'subjectivity'; feeling is 'subjectively subjective.' President Hall considers that it is entirely delusive to attempt to define feeling. Definitions are the last product of development. Knowledge and description of the facts is the important thing and the best possible definition. If feeling must be defined, the definition must cover the whole of mental life. Consciousness as in strong feeling is subordinate to feeling. Feeling is wider and older genetically than intellect or will. Professor Washburn suggested one of the most specific definitions as follows: "Feeling in its broad sense may be defined as the unanalyzed and unlocalized part of consciousness." It is necessary to distinguish between processes which are not analyzed or localized at a given moment because they are not in the focus of attention, processes which are not normally analyzed or localized, such as the organic sensations, and processes which resist all analysis and localization. Professor Judd criticized the ascription of vagueness to feeling. Feeling is vague only when the attempt is made to submit it to the categories of cognition. It has a distinctness and clearness of its own. 'Attitude' is one of the essential constituents of every mental state and this term characterizes better than feeling its subjectivity, universality and relation to the empirical ego.

The two papers which followed were on Attention; the first by Professor William H. Burnham on 'Attention and Interest.' Attention and interest are to be regarded as different aspects of the same process. Attention is a reaction of the whole organism comparable to the tropisms, while interest is the affective state correlated with this reaction. "The feeling of the organic adjustment in attention is the interest." The second paper, by Dr. J. P. Hylan, on 'Excursive Attention,' was an argument, based on the impossibility of a simultaneously divided attention and on the rapidity of mental fatigue, for the use of the term 'excursiveness' to characterize the wandering or shifting of direction in the varying states and degrees of attention. This excursiveness may be either of the reflex type, as in perception, or conscious and voluntary, as in adjustments to various complex conditions of life. Professor I. Madison Bentley's paper on 'The Psychology of Organic Movements' was a systematic analysis of the treatment of organic movements in psychologies. The motor elements where they enter in as primary factors in mental life may be referred to the general psychological system or subsumed under some single motor theory. 'Motor' theories are of two general types; the first type emphasizing the motor conditions of consciousness, the second the motor consequences. The paper was a plea for a more careful study of the psychology of 'coordination' and 'adjustment' and the conscious activity which seems to be its primary postulate. Professor Stratton's paper on 'Modified Causation for Psychology' was deferred until Friday morning. Professor Stratton urged that 'concomitant variation' might well be taken as the chief criterion of causation in psychology without requiring quantitative equivalence or qualitative continuity. Psychology need not feel bound to accept the idea of causation of physics any more than philosophy.

At twelve o'clock Professor Wilhelm Ostwald addressed the Association on 'Psychical Energy.' Professor Ostwald maintained the possibility of extending the concept of energy so as to include mental as well as physical facts. Just as every physical fact can be best described by defining the kind and magnitude of energy involved in it, so there seems to be no contradiction in considering psychic facts also as being the results of transformations of energy of some sort. This energy may be unique in kind or the combination of two or more energies. If we knew the exact amount of energy contained in the human body at any instant, the transformation of energy resulting from a mental process at the next succeeding instant which did not appear in any other known form would constitute psychic energy. The theory proposed has a distinct advantage over psychophysical parallelism, providing as it does for a functional relationship between the mental and physical worlds. Following the address of Professor Ostwald there was a general discussion participated in by Professors Royce, Ladd, Hibben, Marvin and President Hall.

After the business meeting of the Association in the afternoon, there followed a conference on the subjects, 'Cooperation between Laboratories and Departments of Different Institutions' and 'Elementary Instruction in Psychology.' Professor Judd opened the discussion with a paper on the first topic. He held that each laboratory must determine its own problems and methods, and that in this respect cooperation was impracticable. It would be profitable, however, for laboratories to cooperate in matters concerning apparatus and in the publication of psychological results. The division of the Association meetings into sections for the more thorough consideration and discussion of particular papers and problems is desirable, and at the general meetings more discussion of methods and courses of instruction. Professor Sanford outlined a 'Sketch of a Beginner's Course in Psychology.' The subject-matter of the course suggested, which must begin with what is closely related to the habits of thought and interests of the students, might be included under the following topics and in the following order: (1) Psychology of Learning and Acquisition; (2) Psychology of Truth and Error; (3) Psychology of Emotion; (4) Psychology of Personality and Character; (5) Facts of the Interdependence of Mind and Body; (6) Psychogenesis; (7) Systematic Psychology. In the general discussion which followed cooperation between psychological laboratories and hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded was emphasized by several speakers. There is here a wealth of opportunity which university laboratories have not availed themselves of. Cooperation in mutual criticism of psychological results was also suggested. The discussion of elementary instruction emphasized the importance of concreteness in subject-matter, the necessity of experimental demonstrations and laboratory work and the shortcomings of the lecture method of instruction.

The address of the president of the Philosophical Association, Professor John Dewey, on 'Beliefs and Realities,' occupied the evening session. This was followed by the smoker of the two Associations at the Harvard Union. The lady members of the Associations were entertained at the home of Professor and Mrs. Royce.

The papers read at the Friday morning session discussed various problems in the psychology of vision, the first three dealing with color vision, the remaining four with eye movements and related mental processes. Professor Will S. Monroe reported the results of experiments on the 'Color Sense of Young Children.' Tests had been made on 400 children between the ages of three and six in the matching and naming of colors and in color preferences, single and in combinations. Sex differences were not marked. The standard red was at all ages oftenest matched, named, preferred and used in color combinations, with blue second. Marked individual differences appeared. Dr. J. W. Baird, in a paper on 'Primitive Color Names and the Primary Colors,' summarized the arguments which have been made to prove the color-blindness of the early races of mankind and the evolution of the color sense in the spectral order from red to blue. Both conclusions were held to be erroneous. The phenomena of color-blindness and of indirect vision support the view that the color senses were developed in pairs in the following order, black and white, yellow and blue and, finally, red and green. Dr. Kate Gordon reported 'A Study of After-images on the Peripheral Retina,' based on experiments made by herself in conjunction with Dr. Helen B. Thompson in the Mt. Holyoke Laboratory. The influence of back-grounds of varying brightness on the color-tone of the after-image and on the stimulus-color was indicated. The striking result was obtained that a subliminal color stimulus may produce a supraliminal after-image of appropriate color-tone. Finer discriminativeness was shown in the red-yellow end of the spectrum than in the blue-green, both in the stimulus and in the after-image.

Of the papers on eye movements, Professor C. H. Judd's on 'Photographic Studies of Convergence' brought out the fact that in the movements of convergence the two eyes move at different rates. In divergence the differences in rate of movement are not so marked. A sympathetic lateral movement, on the part of the eye which converged more slowly, in the direction of the movement of the other eye was frequently noted. "These facts show that even in fully developed adult convergence the movement is not wholly automatic and independent of the retinal images which arise during the movement." Professor Robert MacDougall reported an investigation 'On the Influence of Reflex Stimulations to Eye Movement upon Judgments of Number.' Comparative estimates of two groups of stimuli simultaneously presented, one of which was arranged with a view to producing a greater reflex stimulus than the other, seemed to show that the estimates were affected by such arrangements, though no quantitative results were obtained as to the various factors involved. Professor Edwin B. Holt presented a paper on 'Vision during Dizziness.' The nystagmic movements of the eyes during dizziness are slow in one direction and more rapid in the other. The speed and extent of these movements were measured. The rapid movements allow no visual sensations to reach consciousness, while the slow do. This accounts for the movement of the visual field in one direction during dizziness. The rapid movements are held to occasion or occur concomitantly with a 'central anesthesia.' Professor R. S. Woodworth, in a paper on 'Vision and Localization during Eye Movements,' maintained that vision during 'eye-jumps' does not differ essentially from vision with the resting eye, given the same retinal stimulation. The principal evidences adduced in favor of this view were, that if by movement of a mirror the field of view is shifted past the fixed eye, the same appearances are observed as in eye-jumps; and that a clear image thrown on the retina during an eye-jump by an object moving in the same direction is correctly localized in space and not as an after-image, as the theory of 'central anesthesia' would suppose. Moreover, the reaction-time to an object so seen is not long enough to include any considerable period of anesthesia or inhibition. Following Professor Woodworth's paper there ensued a discussion of visual consciousness during rapid eye movements which was continued into the afternoon session.

The first paper read in the afternoon was by Professor E. A. Kirkpatrick on 'Growth of Vocabularies.' This was a preliminary report on the size of vocabularies, from the second grade to the university. A hundred words, selected by chance from the dictionary, were marked as 'known,' 'unknown' or 'doubtful.' It was suggested that this test might serve as a measure of the general intelligence of pupils. Professor C. E. Seashore's paper on 'Training in Singing by Aid of the Voice Tonoscope,' described various recent improvements in the tonoscope. Tests by this instrument were reported, showing that training for accuracy in control of the pitch of the voice in singing progresses much more rapidly and may reach a higher degree of efficiency than training without it. "It was also demonstrated that the least producible change in the pitch of the voice, in the different parts of an octave within the middle range, is a constant fraction of a tone." Mr. Frederic Lyman Wells, of Columbia University, reported some of the more important results from a study of 'Linguistic Lapses.' Linguistic lapses are always involuntary, central, not necessarily conscious, and referable to a physiological basis. They fall into five general types, the assimilation, the dissimilation, the omission, the substitution and the metathesis. Various general conclusions, on a basis of a comprehensive study of the lapse, were drawn concerning these types and their causes and concerning the relations of sensory and motor lapses. Mr. Wells holds that the study of lapses substantiates the view of individual localization for individual motor linguistic elements. Dr. Charles T. Burnett's paper on a 'Comparison of the Maximum Rates of Actual and of Imagined Voluntary Rhythmic Muscular Movement' brought out the fact that the maximum rate of imagined rhythmic movement is much smaller than that of the corresponding actual movement. Practise effect was found to be greater with the imagined movement. Variability is greater with the actual movement. The relation of these results to the classical theory of volition was pointed out. Dr. J. P. Hylan gave a demonstration of 'A New Kymograph,' following which the last paper on the program was read, by Dr. J. E. W. Wallin, on 'Investigations on Rhythm, Time and Tempo.' The limens of rhythmical interval were found to follow approximately the Weber-Fechner law. The time limen, which is lower than the rhythm limen, is relatively lower for the longer intervals. Preferred tempos as determined by the method of paired comparisons average about half a second.

In addition to the papers read at the meeting, the following were read by title: 'The Doctrine of Specific Energies,' by Mrs. C. Ladd Franklin; 'Visual Adaptation in Tachistoscopic Experimentation,' by Professor John A. Bergström; 'The Possibility of Retinal Local Signs of the Third Dimension,' by Dr. W. P. Montague; 'A Simple Method of Measuring Relationships,' by Professor E. L. Thorndike;

'Sex Differentiation in the Sense of Time,' by Professor Robert MacDougall; 'Some Psychological Aspects of Success,' by Brother Chrysostom; 'Early American Psychology,' by Professor I. Woodbridge Riley.

At the regular business meeting the following officers for the year 1906 were elected: *President,* Professor James Rowland Angell, University of Chicago; *Members of the Council,* Professor Mary Whiton Calkins, Wellesley College, and Professor C. E. Seashore, University of Iowa.

The following new members were elected: Dr. Elizabeth Kemper Adams, Smith College; Professor Bird Thomas Baldwin, West Chester Normal School, West Chester, Pa.; Dr. J. Carleton Bell, Wellesley College; Mr. Edward Herbert Cameron, Yale University; Mr. Donald John Cowling, Yale University; Dr. Kate Gordon, Mt. Holyoke College; Professor Edmund B. Huey, Western University of Pennsylvania; Professor Charles Hughes Johnston, State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa.; Dr. Irving King, Pratt Institute; Dr. Adolf Meyer, New York State Pathological Institute; Dr. Naomi Norsworthy, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. James P. Porter, Clark College; Dr. Morton Prince, Tufts College Medical School; Miss Margaret S. Pritchard, Philadelphia Normal School; Dr. James Putnam, Harvard Medical School; Dr. Eleanor Harris Rowland, Mt. Holyoke College; Professor Henry A. Ruger, Colorado College; Dr. Boris Sidis, Brookline, Mass.; Dr. Theodate L. Smith, Clark University; Professor Edward G. Spaulding, Princeton University; Professor Herman Campbell Stevens, University of Washington; Professor Herbert Stotesbury, Temple College, Philadelphia, Pa.

It was voted to accept the invitation of Columbia University to hold the next annual meeting in New York, in affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society of Naturalists.

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REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS OF LITERATURE

Ueber Musikalische Einfühlung. H. LIEBECK. *Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Philosophische Kritik,* Band 127, Heft 1. Pp. 1–18.

This article is a further addition to the rapidly growing literature on the subject of *Einfühlung,* or esthetic sympathy. Its aim is the examination of *Einfühlung* as it occurs in music and the application of the results of this investigation to the general problem. The author holds that music gives us a more or less definite picture of our own feeling life uninfluenced